



<b>Reason</b>	TIA clinic				
<b>Outcome</b>	disease - mild				
<b>Right</b>		<b>Diameter (cm)</b>	<b>PSV (m/s)</b>	<b>EDV (m/s)</b>	<b>Stenosis</b>
<b>Common</b>			0.71	0.18	< 30%
Plaque	Mixed				
Disease length from BIF					
<b>Bifurcation</b>					< 30%
Plaque	Mixed				
Disease length from BIF					
<b>Internal</b>			0.55	0.17	< 30%
Plaque	Mixed				
Disease length from BIF		<b>Pk ICA/Pk CCA = 0.8</b>	<b>Pk ICA/End CCA = 3.1</b>		
<b>External</b>			0.86		< 30%
Plaque	Intimal Thickening				
Disease length from BIF					
<b>Vertebral</b>	Open Orthograde				
<b>Subclavian</b>	No Turbulence	Good Signal	Biphasic	Widely Patent	
<b>Left</b>		<b>Diameter (cm)</b>	<b>PSV (m/s)</b>	<b>EDV (m/s)</b>	<b>Stenosis</b>
<b>Common</b>			0.91	0.22	< 30%
Plaque	Mixed				
Disease length from BIF					
<b>Bifurcation</b>					< 30%
Plaque	Mixed				
Disease length from BIF					
<b>Internal</b>			0.55	0.18	< 30%
Plaque	Mixed				
Disease length from BIF		<b>Pk ICA/Pk CCA = 0.6</b>	<b>Pk ICA/End CCA = 2.5</b>		
<b>External</b>			0.87		< 30%
Plaque	Intimal Thickening				
Disease length from BIF					
<b>Vertebral</b>	Open Orthograde				
<b>Subclavian</b>	No Turbulence	Good Signal	Biphasic	Widely Patent	

**Stenosis based on NASCET methods.**

Disease within large diameter carotid bulb is measured using direct diameter methods as recommended in Oates et al (2009).

**Notes****CAROTID DUPLEX ASSESSMENT**

Mixed plaques identified in the right and left internal carotid arteries, forming a less than 30% stenosis bilaterally.